

The Bismarck Tribune.

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BISMARCK D. T., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1881.

NO 51.

SHOULDER STRAPS.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Ayres, of Fort Lincoln, went East Monday.

Dr. R. B. Benham, U. S. A., was a passenger on Monday's train East.

Mrs. Maj. Combe, of the Cantonment, Little Missouri, went East Monday.

Maj. James P. Willard, Paymaster, has been assigned to duty at St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. Jacob Kline, Eighteenth Infantry, has been ordered to Sioux City, Iowa, for duty at that place.

Col. Otis, 7th Cavalry, came over from Lincoln Tuesday, and looked up as a target at which his friends fired many pleasant salutations.

Major Bates, paymaster U. S. A., after distributing the root of all evil at various posts, is again in the city.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect after July 1, 1881, has been granted Second Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, Seventeenth Infantry.

Lieut. James C. Ayres, ordnance department, and wife, have arrived at St. Paul en route to Rock Island, the former home of Mrs. Ayres.

First Lieut. David B. Wilson, Adjutant of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been authorized to remain at St. Paul until the route of travel to his post is open.

Lieut. Ogle (Seventeenth Infantry) and wife, Post Surgeon Maus and wife, and Lieut. Brennan, arrived from Fort Yates yesterday afternoon on the steamer Peck.

The order detailing Second Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Seventeenth Infantry, for duty at the international polar station, near Lady Franklin Bay, has been revoked.

Assistant Surgeon, W. H. King, upon the expiration of his sick leave, has been ordered to report by letter to the Surgeon General, and Assistant Surgeon H. O. Perley has been directed to proceed to Detroit, Mich.

First Lieut. G. W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry, has been detailed as Inspector of Indian Supplies at the Blackfoot Agency, Montana, in place of First Lieut. D. H. Floyd, Eighteenth Infantry, who has been relieved.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilkinson, of Fort Lincoln, went East Monday morning.

Lieut. Wilkinson has a twenty days' leave, and will go to New Mexico to look after his extensive mining interests in that section.

Lieut. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, returned to Fort Totten Monday. He will proceed immediately, with Company "I," Capt. H. J. Nowlan, to Buford, as will also Company "K," Seventh Cavalry, Capt. E. G. Mathew.

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Snelling, Minn., of which Capt. D. W. Benham, Seventh Infantry, is appointed President, and First Lieut. William Quinton, Seventh Infantry, Judge Advocate.

Leave of absence for one year has been granted First Lieut. John F. Trout, Twenty-third Infantry, for six months to Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh Cavalry; for four months to First Lieut. O. E. Wood, Fifth Artillery; for five months to First Lieut. Frank Meier, Fifth Cavalry; and for six months to Maj. N. B. McLaughlin, Tenth Cavalry.

The Pioneer Press says: "There was an opening day at Fort Snelling yesterday. Three general prisoners were out in charge of their guard, preparing to start for Fort Leavenworth to serve out their sentences, when they overpowered the guards, took away their arms and made good their escape. They were recaptured after an exciting chase, and are again safely housed."

Captain and Assistant Surgeon L. M. Maus, having served his four years' term on the frontier at Fort Yates, is ordered to report to the Surgeon General at Washington for assignment to duty in the department of the east. Dr. Maus will be missed professionally and socially, and few have more friends than he and his estimable wife. He arrived in Bismarck yesterday afternoon, and will proceed east this morning.

The Pioneer Press says: "Lieut. John W. Wilkinson, Seventh Cavalry, was at the Metropolitan yesterday, having arrived in company with Dr. Benham, United States army, from Fort Lincoln on the morning train. Both gentlemen are on their way to Arizona, where Lieut. Wilkinson owns a silver mine now in operation, and so valuable that for forty of the 100 shares in his possession he has been offered more than \$200,000 cash. Everyone who knows the officer will rejoice in his good fortune."

The many Bismarck and other friends of Lieut. Col. Elmer Otis, Seventh Cavalry, will regret to learn that he has been pronounced by physicians a victim of diabetes, an insidious and dangerous complaint, which threatens to incapacitate him for active service. He has a sick leave for six months, and in a week or two will take his family from Fort Lincoln, where he now commands, to South Bend, Ind., where he purposes establishing a permanent residence. Major J. G. Telford will probably assume command of Lincoln and of the regiment, as Gen. Stungis has been detailed to the superintendent of the Soldier's Home in Washington. It is rumored also that Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry, will be ordered from Fort Yates to Fort Meade, to assume command of the latter post.

LIGHTNING FLASHES.

Stanley Mathews Confirmed as a Member of the United States Supreme Court.

An Interesting Chapter of Crimes and Casualties Telegraphed to the Tribune.

An Infuriated German Kills His Wife and Then Ends His Own Existence.

Mathews Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate confirmed Stanley Mathews to-day, the vote being 24 yeas to 23 nays. There has been considerable interest manifested in the case to-night, because the vote was so close, and efforts have been made by the opponents of Mathews to induce some Senators who voted for him to move for a reconsideration. Senator Anthony was temporarily absent, and lost his vote. Had he voted it would have been against Mathews, and would have made a tie, and would have rejected him. Mahone left the chamber, not voting at all. When the vote was finally announced no Senator who had voted in the negative changed his vote to the affirmative, therefore it is out of the power of Mathews' opponents to get a reconsideration unless they can persuade some Senators who voted in the affirmative to do it. All indications are that the vote will stand, and no further attempt to defeat Mathews will be made.

Mahone and Don Cameron have declared themselves as opposed to Chandler's nomination, next to be taken up, and their votes with the democrats will reject him. Senator Dawes said in the convention to-day that the Republican Senators are four to one in favor of confirming Robertson, and that he would probably be confirmed in time for the Senate to adjourn Wednesday.

A Good-Sized Claim.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A petition recently filed in the United States Court of Claims by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, representing that, up to and including December 31, 1875, claims for the transportation of mails had not been adjusted upon the terms proposed by the Post-Office Department, which terms afforded compensation to the company considerably less than the amount charged to and paid by private persons for like services during the same period. The petition also cites in detail other services rendered, for which proper compensation had not been received by the company. The aggregate amount due the railroad, according to the petition, is \$1,141,721. The case was argued before the Court of Claims to-day. The case of the petitioner was rested upon the sixth section of the act of Congress approved July 1st, 1862, which act constitutes the charter of the company. The section is as follows:

SECTION 6. And be it further enacted, that the grants aforesaid are made upon the conditions that said company shall pay said bonds at maturity, and shall keep said railroad and telegraph line in repair and use, and shall at all times transmit dispatches over said telegraph line, and transport mails, troops, ammunition, war supplies and public stores upon said railroad, and the government whenever required to do so by the department thereof, and that the government shall at all times have preference in the use of the same for the purposes aforesaid, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amount paid by private parties for the same kind of service, and all compensation for services so rendered for the government shall be applied to the payment of said bonded interest until the whole amount is fully paid.

It is thought by the court officials, that the case will be decided within the next two weeks.

A Little Lobby Scheme.

HARRISBURG, Pa. May 12.—Sixty-five delegates representing sixty of the mutual assessment life insurance companies of this state, this morning adopted a resolution setting forth the necessity for the appointment of a committee to locate a central office here, and to establish a newspaper in behalf of the companies and to devise means to prevent fraud by agents and physicians and also to invite the legislature to appoint a commission to investigate their workings before passing the bill relative to mutual assessment companies, now pending, and which they claim as derogatory to their interests.

Evidence of Crime.

LOWELL, Mass., May 12.—Loring Laker was to-day employed in removing an accumulation of ashes, dirt and debris in a vault in the rear of Appleton street, unused for about two years. After proceeding for some depth he found the partially decayed body of a woman, entire but for a loss of considerable flesh, and having long hair disconnected from the skull. The vault is attached to the dwellings of two prominent citizens but as the vault can be opened from a narrow ally running between Appleton and Winter streets, the theory prevails that the body was deposited surreptitiously, to conceal a crime.

A Royal Resignation.

ST. PAUL, May 12.—The St. Paul Dispatch says it is permitted to publish, from an authentic and reliable source, the definite information that the Marquis of Lorne has communicated to members of the Canadian Government his determination to retire from the Governor-Generalship after the Manitoba journey. This decision has been reached after careful and prolonged consultation with his father, the Duke of Argyll, and friends on both sides of the water. The principal political reason which leads to this determination is the fact that the Marquis does not find his relations with the Gladstone Ministry altogether harmonious.

Throat Cutting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 11.—This morning William Simms, formerly employed as a druggist, went to Father William Walsh, who resides in the parsonage adjoining St. Bridges' church, corner Third & Overton streets, and related a story of trouble existing between himself and wife. Father Walsh listened patiently as Simms was laboring under great mental excitement and finally told him to lie down on the sofa in his study and then he would go and see his wife and arrange matters between them. Simms complied, and Father Walsh, after locking the door to prevent his being disturbed, went and saw Mrs. Simms. Returning an hour afterwards Father Walsh was horrified upon entering his study to find Simms lying dead on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear. Deceased was a confirmed morphine eater and was under the influence of the drug when he committed the act.

They Captured a Boy.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following telegram has been received at the war department, under date of New Orleans: TO ADJUTANT GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieut. Bullis, twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding Seminole scouts, has reported from his camp, ten miles below the mouth of the Pecos, that on the 2nd at day-break he struck an Indian camp and killed four bucks and one squaw, and captured one boy, one wounded squaw, and twenty-one animals. He found various articles of women and children's clothing in the camp, and states that the party is the one that killed the McLaurin family. No official reports are here as to McLaurin, but it is believed to be the family recently murdered in Frisco canon. (Signed.) SCORFIELD, Major General.

A Profitable Enterprise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Southern car company to-day the following officers were elected: Directors, Geo. M. Pullman, Geo. F. Braun, C. H. Dayre, Chicago; R. B. Bullock, Atlanta; O. M. Burns, Nashville; A. M. Quarrier, E. D. Stoddard, W. C. Hite and W. F. Harris, Louisville. Geo. Pullman, president; G. O. Brown, vice president; W. C. Hite second vice-president; C. D. Davie, general accountant; A. A. Weinsheimer, secretary; Thos. Mayes, general superintendent. For the year ending March 31st the gross earnings were over \$226,079. Expenditures, \$112,344. Net revenue, \$123,735.

Indians vs. N. P. R. R.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—In the decision of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the construction of the North Pacific railroad through the Crow Indian reservation, the Secretary held that while no unnecessary conditions to the contemplated surveys in aid of the reservation should be interposed by the department, yet to avoid unfriendly feelings on the part of the Indians towards agents or employees of the road, he deemed it advisable to let the Indians know previously for what purpose the preliminary surveys are being made, and assure them that an agreement will be made satisfactory to them.

A Professional Woman-Beater.

NEW YORK, May 12.—In Dublin, George List (colored) has been arrested for whipping a woman so severely that her death is momentarily expected. He was released a few days ago from the penitentiary, where he was sent for four years for torturing a negro woman up and whipping her to death, at Swansborough Court-House, Ga.

What of It.

ALBANY, May 12.—The Legislative Committee find that terminal facilities of New York are totally inadequate to the demands of commerce and should be increased.

Warm Weather.

TORONTO, May 12.—The thermometer marked ninety degrees to-day, the highest figure reached during May since the observatory was established in 1741.

Bound To Get There.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A Liverpool special says that J. K. Emmet, the actor, has broken his engagement and been placed in a lunatic asylum.

Killed His Brother Jeff.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Josh Stowel shot and instantly killed his brother Jeff, who

interfered in an altercation between Josh and his wife.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 11.—To-morrow the Champlain and Erie Canals, except the western division, will be opened. A number of boats locked in during the winter will then hurry to flood-water. They are estimated at 8,400 on the two divisions of the Erie and 2,000 on the Champlain. Most of the vessels are loaded with grain and lumber. Cargoes of perishable goods, in most cases, have been removed during the winter.

A New York Enterprise.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The movements started some months ago to raise bonds for the purpose of building a horticultural hall in this city, on the plan of the Royal horticultural hall, have met with considerable success, \$35,000 having already been subscribed and the projectors have a promise of 10,000 more. They are confident that by the middle of July a sum required for the purchase of a site and building matter, will have been raised.

Good-Keep-At-It.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The U. S. grand jury has indicted fourteen captains of European steamships for carrying an excessive amount of passengers contrary to law. Two indictments are against Capt. Brandt and Capt. Myers, both of whom committed suicide a few weeks ago. The indictment against Myers charged him with carrying an excess of 280 passengers on the steamer Ohio. On the voyage thirteen children died.

Not Guilty.

LONDON, May 11.—Alexander Jones, editor of the New York Volks Zeitung, was recently arrested at Dresden. He was suspected of traveling in the interest of socialists. His baggage was searched and private papers taken, and he was not allowed to leave Dresden and its vicinity. After nine days, however, his papers were restored as no proof of the alleged suspicion was found.

A Big Consolidation.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—It is reliably stated that a consolidation of the Western Union and Northwestern telegraph companies has been effected, and a formal announcement will be made by the end of this month. The Western Union absorbs the Northwestern, and the management will be the same as a central division of the Western Union, with an office at Chicago.

Probably Crazy.

NEW YORK, May 12.—David Risby, aged twenty-four, the parole general of prisoners at the Elmira reformatory school, shot himself twice to-day while in the police station, rather than return to the reformatory. If Risby recovers from his wounds, his family propose placing him in an insane asylum.

A Wise Decision.

MONTREAL, May 12.—The labor troubles in the grand trunk work shops are in a fair way for settlement, the men having agreed to return to work and await the decision of the authorities. It is believed a general advance of fifteen per cent. will be granted all helpers.

Cut His Throat.

TORONTO, May 12.—J. R. Gonthreux, formerly a Civil Sheriff of New Orleans, and an ex-officer of the Confederate army, in jail here for stealing \$1,500 from Coolican's auction room, cut his throat in jail last night. The wound is severe, but not fatal.

Killed By the Cars.

ERIE, Pa., May 11.—This morning an unknown man was run over by the Atlantic express and killed. He was evidently crossing the track for the purpose of catching a freight train going west. In his pocket was a handkerchief marked, "Fred B. Dodge."

Assassins.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A Dublin dispatch says that a bailiff employed at Lord Oundassell's, while retreating from a wake this morning, was shot through the lungs, receiving a wound that will probably prove mortal. His assassins were concealed.

Cases of Suicide.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The heat is oppressive in this city. The mercury reached 88 degrees at 3.33 p.m. Four cases of sunstroke are reported in this city, and three in Brooklyn. The heat continued through the night.

Newspaper Ownership Decided.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Judge Billings, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day decided the case of E. C. Hancock vs. E. J. Holbrook et al., involving the ownership of the Picayune, in favor of the defendants.

Shot By a Policeman.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Fred Wiggins, colored, was shot by policeman Dorsey, last night, while robbing a schooner.

Wiggins fell or jumped overboard and was drowned.

No More Rheumatism.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. May 12.—The Gazette's Hot Springs special says that Maj. Edwin A. Kendall, in command of the post of the grand army of the republic at Milwaukee, committed suicide in that city by taking morphine. He visited the Springs for treatment for rheumatic troubles and growing despondent determined to end his existence. He is fifty-five years of age.

Better.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Mrs. Garfield is much improved this evening.

Northern Pacific Notes.

A force of 2,000 men began work on the extension yesterday.

George K. Barnes, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, has gone to New York for his family, and will locate in St. Paul.

The North Pacific emigration agent at Christiania, Sweden, writes that 2,000 settlers will sail immediately, to occupy North Dakota lands.

Within the last few days 2,600 immigrants arrived in Chicago, the Michigan Central bringing in 800, the Lake Shore 1,300, and the Fort Wayne 500. Most of them are seeking homes in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The gross earnings of the North Pacific on 772 miles of road for the months of July, 1880, to April, 1881, were \$2,003,495; increase, \$429,631. April, 1881 (approximate), \$214,755; increase, same mileage, \$23,689; increase for first nine months of fiscal year, \$458,412.

Gen. Manager Haupt, accompanied by his stenographer, left St. Paul yesterday morning for a trip over the road, and will go as far west as Sentinel Butte, M. T. The trip will occupy ten days' time, and it is to be hoped that Manager Haupt will remain longer in Bismarck than on the occasion of his first visit. This is the most enterprising city on the line, and of this any one will be convinced who makes a careful comparison, as Gen. Haupt will be apt to do on this occasion.

Water Works at Fort Yates.

Even a little military post gets away with Bismarck on water works. From Lieut. Ogle it is learned that Gen. Carlin has finished laying nearly two miles of pipe of the Fort Yates water works, and intends to put hydrants in all the buildings and quarters at the post. The works will be run by steam, and four men is all that is required to manage the business, whereas it now takes twenty-five men, ten to twelve wagons, and seventy-five mules to supply the post with water. This post is one of the handsomest in the country. It is enclosed by a picket fence, and Gen. Carlin has personally supervised the planting of hundreds of shade trees in the grounds. An excursion to this post from Bismarck is a desirable trip in the summer season.

She'd Made a Mistake.

The *Skein Times* gives the following: "A young lady of this city, who has a young gentleman friend in Peoria, called him over the telephone, which is located in the office of the young fellow's father. The required 'hello' came back from over the wire, and the dear creature proceeded to lay herself out in 'taffy,' which she sent to the listening ear in vast quantities. While she was stopping to take breath a gruff voice in the telephone startled her with the following sentence: 'I guess you've made a mistake, my dear girl; I'm George's father.' When she recovered she found herself at home among friends."

Dilute Your Own "Booze."

One of Bismarck's old-time "boozers" some time ago billed himself in all the saloons that he was determined to "booze" and smoke no more—the Mayor and Dakota liquor law helping him out. A few days ago, however, he longed for a "smile," and to that end procured a bottle of alcohol. He wished it diluted, and called upon a next-door neighbor to procure the necessary amount of water. The lady took the bottle, went to the well, and innocently emptied and rinsed it out, filled it with pure water, and returned it to the "boozer," who went across the street to take a swig. Imagine his surprise, kind reader, and remember this moral: Dilute your own "booze."

A Cold Bridegroom.

On the 13th, near Muscatine, Elvin Y. Pace and Ida M. Henneker were married, after a six years' courtship. Immediately after the ceremony the bridegroom informed the bride, in the presence of her parents, that he could not live with her, only giving as a reason that his parents were opposed to the match. He then left the house, and up to latest accounts had not been seen by the parties chiefly interested. Pace is twenty-three, and both he and his bride are of good reputation. The affair is a mystery and the sensation of the rural district in which it happened.

A Valuable Tree Claim.

Mr. W. H. Thurston has planted with great care on his tree claim, this spring, 7,000 Black Walnut sprouts. Mr. Thurston believes that Walnuts will grow in this country, and should the scheme prove successful the tree claim will be of much value. Every acre of trees (2,700) if planted now and grown successfully will, at the end of ten years, be worth at least \$100.

Across the Ocean.

The Recent Outbreak Against the Jews the Cause of Much Consternation.

Over 300 Persons Arrested—Supposed to Have Been Implicated in the Riots.

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate the King of Italy at the City of Rome.

The Jewish Persecutions.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12.—The River Daeno at Archangel has flooded a great part of the town to-day, causing great distress.

The papers are full of accounts of anti-Jewish riots in the south and southwest. There were two days of rioting at Beresomka. Shops were pillaged, and three Jewish houses were burned. There was a serious encounter between the peasants and the village authorities at Victorow. The Governor of Odessa is trying to recover the stolen property. Troops were dispatched there from Odessa, and a Kieff troops are stationed in the streets. One person has been killed and eighteen wounded. There have been 140 arrests. The Municipal Councils are deliberating with closed doors upon measures to prevent further disturbances. The chief ringleaders were strangers from the north. Near Jerowka, on Tuesday, Jewish houses and shops were destroyed. There are similar acts reported from many other places. Two special trains of refugee Jews have arrived at Berdichef. A battalion of infantry was sent from Larnish-paul on Monday to suppress the riots at Conjoff, where all houses of the Jews were destroyed. Three hundred persons have been arrested at Balta, where a proclamation had been issued inciting the Christian inhabitants against the Jews.

A Testimonial.

BERLIN, May 12.—Before departing for Bayreuth, Wagner, the composer, was presented by the company, which recently produced his opera, with a costly *epigram* adorned with figures of muses, and surrounded by the genius of music with an appropriate inscription.

DIPLOMACY.

It is stated that Germany has sound other powers upon the expediency of common engagement between them, to secure the prompt transfer of ceded territory to Greece, in order to prevent the Greek revolutionary party from gaining ground.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE JEWS.

The Austrian consul at Kieff, reports that the warehouses of the Jewish merchants in Kieff and other places in southern Russia have been since May 8th prey to pillage. He calls the attention of the Austrian commercial community to the facts, warning them to have caution in business transactions with southern Russia.

It Is Jolly to Be a King!

LONDON, May 12.—A letter from a well informed gentleman in Rome states that the police have discovered a plot to assassinate the king of Italy. The suspected poisoner is an Italian recently arrived in Rome and is accompanied by a member of the International society. They are watched by the police.

Irish Arrests.

DUBLIN, May 12.—Four men named Madden, King, Moran and Winters have been arrested near Clonsilla, and the provisions of the Criminal Law, Secretary Ballinacorney, of the Lord Leinster is also arrested.

Jewish Refugees.

VIENNA, May 12.—A merchant of Leob Berg received a telegram from Kieff to-day, stating that the anti-Jewish quarter known as Rada had been burned, and 30,000,000 rubles' worth of Jewish property was lost. The Austrian frontier at Padanishka.

Do You Believe It?

LONDON, May 12.—Catherine Marshall, a fourteen year old daughter of a railway laborer, who the Glasgow papers have stated has not eaten anything since the beginning of the present year, it is reported has commenced taking food.

A Rumored Disaster.

DUBLIN, May 12.—A report is current at 9 a. m., to-day, to the effect that the emigrant ship which left Glasgow last week had sunk with all on board.

Will Run the Risk.

The Young Ladies of Westfield, N. Y. according to the Rochester Democrat have held a public gathering of their sex apropos to the unfortunate fate of the Iowa girl who died of excessive hunger, and adopted rather sceptical resolutions declining to believe the story. The resolutions declare the belief of the fair resolves that such an event is impossible, and that, despite the gloomy telegraphic reports, they will still favor the custom and take all the risks. Of course a copy of the resolutions will be framed and sent to the girl's family, in Iowa.

CURRENT NEWS.

RAILROADS.

Rumors are again current that the Chicago and Northwestern will absorb the Omaha line from St. Paul.

The general passenger agents of the leading lines in Chicago having Northwestern traffic all deny the charges recently made to the effect that immigrants were subjected to bad treatment from them while in transit.

The Chicago Record talks in the following style: The pooling arrangement entered into by the Chicago and Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads not only discontinues the former practice of allowing rebates to shippers, but also carries with it at least a fifty per cent. advance in freight charges.

The cost of material and labor has so far advanced this year as to make a marked difference to railroads ordering new railroad stock. Locomotives have advanced from \$9,000 to \$11,500 on an average. Passenger coaches have increased fully one third. They run about \$4,500. Freight cars have advanced from \$300 to \$350. Large contracts have recently been let at the latter price.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES.

Edward Ryan has been arrested at Webster, Mass., on a charge of murdering his mother.

Hayes, white, Sheriff Beattie's murderer, was sentenced, at Marion, Ark., to be hanged June 11.

Joseph Kenaback, a Hungarian, was arrested on board the steam ship, *Batavia*, at Boston, charged with the larceny of 11,000 guilders from the Hungarian government.

The United States grand jury, at Denver, found indictments against Jerry A. Meacham and Kline, as accessories, and five Utes, Hoane, Peap, Cabo, Henry and Nungu as principals, in the murder of A. D. Jackson.

Frank Winniman, a seventeen-year-old boy, who has for some time been quarreling between Newburg and Washington county, Wis., pleaded guilty in the United States court to robbing the mails, and was sentenced to two years in the Chester, Ill. state prison.

James B. Doyle of Bradford, Ill., who acquired distinction as a forger of government bonds, and whose workmanship was only distinguishable from the real thing by the superior thereto, was brought before Judge Blodgett's court at Chicago, and gave bonds in the sum of \$20,000.

M. Erickson and H. O. Hanson, doing a dairy business at Manitowish, Wis., under the firm name of A. Erickson & Co., were arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The embezzlement was made by A. O. Ostrom, of Chicago, and the amount embezzled was placed at \$3,000. Both were held in \$900 bail.

In October, 1879, H. Seibert, a wealthy merchant of Prairie du Chien, speculated in wheat, and lost quite a sum, but not enough to cripple him. Being pre-disposed to insanity, his losses affected him. His brother-in-law, Simon Steinman, of La Crosse, was sent for to care for him and went. After two or three days Seibert escaped from the care of his friends for a short time and shot himself to death with a revolver. And now comes the sequel. A man named Smith, formerly a detective in the employ of the Chicago police department, claims to have worked up a case against Steinman for the murder of Seibert, and a warrant for his arrest has actually been issued. Steinman declares it is a complete black-mail.

A young lawyer by the name of D. M. Smith, living in Conway, Ark., took advantage of the absence of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Martin, who had gone on the excursion to New Orleans, to inveigle their little daughter Jessie, aged twelve years, a cousin to the young man, to his room, and there ravished her. Maj. Bolton wishing to use the room for some purpose, he found the door and key to enter, but finding suspicious were aroused and he watched the room, and he saw the young man and girl come out. He told Col. Lincoln, the girl's uncle, and upon an examination the girl confessed everything and stated that Smith had threatened her if she told. Smith, first, then, was arrested, and when he was found captured by indignant citizens. He is under strong guard, but it is feared he will be lynched. The parties are of the best in the community.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

At Buffalo, N.Y., a soap and candle factory warehouse was recently burned. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$20,000.

At Warren, O., a fire destroyed Taylor's warehouse, Douglass' machine shop, McClellan's woolen mills and Hunt's bottling works. Loss, \$60,000; insurance, \$10,000.

An engine and tender on the Mount Clair & Greenwood road, near Ringwood, were crashed through the trestle work at Ringwood. Engineer Scully and fireman John Masker were both killed.

A dispatch from Carbondale, Kansas says: One of the Queen's coat shafts caught fire from a furnace this afternoon, consuming all the timbering at the foot of the shaft. Twenty miners were at work, and none could escape until the fire was brought under control. Men were lowered and rescued fourteen alive and three dead. Three are still missing and must be dead. The names of the dead and missing are—Hunsaker, Jack, McDonald, Andrew Warner, Charles Foster, Michael Mulloy, and Mac Mulloy, a boy. All three brought up alive are recovering slowly.

CURRENT EVENTS.

John M. Mason has been elected mayor of Shakopee, Minn., recently.

Constantine Dougherty, and old citizen of Shakopee, died recently.

Prof. John Harrington, the celebrated ventriloquist, died suddenly at his residence at Revere, Mass.

Hon. Randolph Strickland, representative in congress from the Sixth district, in 1868-70, died recently, aged fifty-eight.

Miss Minnie Pincoe, of Greeley, Colo., has published a card accepting the challenge of Miss M. B. Williams, of England, to a twenty-mile race for £200 a side.

Jacob Beeson & Co., one of the largest grain-dealing firms connected with the Detroit board of trade, has made an assignment. The failure was a great surprise. Liabilities, \$35,000.

Col. W. H. Philip, of Clavacraft, New York, died at the Buckingham hotel, aged fifty-eight. He was an aid on Gen. Franklin's staff during the Peninsular campaign and at the battle of Antietam.

Hon. Charles Hitchcock, one of the most prominent lawyers and citizens of Chicago, died Saturday morning. He had been a citizen of Chicago for seven years. He was fifty-four years old, and was president of the constitutional convention of 1870, which framed the present organic law of the state.

The New York Times says: The demoralization in ocean freight rates here is partly owing to the eagerness of owners of steamships to get their vessels to Europe to take advantage of the existing tremendous passenger traffic profits, such traffic being more than enough to offset losses this side of the Atlantic.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, is falling rapidly and will probably die, in a few days. His grave has been in retirement at the convent of the Ursulines in Brown county for more than a year. There three months ago his brother, the Very Rev. Edward Purcell, died at the age of almost four score. The archbishop is in his eighty-second year.

A Philadelphia dispatch of doubtful authenticity says: The Liberator, who has been charged to defeat Gen. Grant in the national convention, have organized what they expect to be the nucleus of a new party. An organization has been effected, a platform announced and the name of National Republican league selected. Wharton Barker is chairman. The league stands on the platform of the Chicago convention.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The president, it is reported, contemplates appointing Gen. Lew Wallace minister to Turkey.

Mrs. Garfield is quite seriously ill from nervous prostration, and is said to be threatened with malaria fever.

The census office states that the people of the United States pay annually \$26,250,101 for their daily newspapers.

The Senate Judiciary committee reported against the nomination of Stanley Matthews for Justice of the Supreme court, Lamar of Mississippi being the only one in his favor.

The October term of the supreme court has adjourned. The number of cases now remaining on the docket undisposed of is 837; an increase of forty-six since the close of the previous October term.

It is alleged by high officers that Lincoln is running the clock. The clock is now a green hand. Lincoln's intimacy with Sheridan is not agreeable to Sherman. It is said that Lincoln would not accept the office of secretary of war until he had talked over the whole matter with Sheridan, who advised him strongly to take it. Sherman favored the election of Hancock, and it is said that the regular leaders had him sent to the Pacific coast with Hayes to prevent him making trouble during the last election.

Senator Vorhees voices the sentiment of the democratic majority, he comes out boldly for the confirmation of Robertson, on the ground that the democratic senators have nothing to do with republican quarrels; that they must confirm nominations if the nominee is capable and honest and that nobody denies these qualities to Robertson.

Delegate Pettigrew has filed with the secretary of the interior a list of charges against Gov. Ordway of Dakota, upon which he asks the removal of the governor. The papers were filed a month ago, and Gov. Ordway filed with the department a few days since an affidavit denying the charges and impugning the testimony of certain men whom Pettigrew brings as witnesses in his favor.

By the general orders to be issued, the department of Arkansas will be wiped out of existence, the state of Louisiana will revert to its old division, the southern portion of the Division of the Atlantic, under the command of Hancock, while the state of Arkansas and the Indian Territory will go back to its old love, the Military Division of the Missouri. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan in command at Texas, as prior to the issuance of general order No. 84, will constitute a department by itself, and will go back to the military division of the Missouri. Gen. Schofield is placed on waiting orders until the further orders of the president.

Senator Kellogg's resolutions calling for complete lists of all officials and employees in all executive departments of the government, when once employed was appointed, and by whom recommended, is explained to be to find out which states have more than their quota of federal officials, and which have less, with the view of giving the latter their due. On the part of those who are pushing the resolution, it is declared that a number of persons are in the employ of the government who are charged in the appointment lists of departments to the south; that Louisiana has twenty-two appointments, eleven of whom were never in that state.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Paris dispatch states that the conditions on which the nihilists are willing to cease their agitation were communicated to the czar by a delegate of the revolutionary committee. The czar listened to all the messenger had to say, and then had him arrested.

Dispatch from Bolton, Lancashire, Eng. A family named Seddon have a windfall of property valued at £4,000,000, which has been in chancery since 1857. The property was bequeathed to John Seddon, who died in a work-house. His heirs inherit this vast fortune.

Princess Stephanie, the bride-elect of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolf, will receive a royal welcome on her arrival in Vienna on Monday, elaborate preparations having been made for the happy event. The marriage ceremony will be performed on Tuesday, which will be witnessed by representatives of the various royal courts of Europe.

A letter from Most Rev. Thomas W. Corke, archbishop of Cashel, is published, in which he says: I cannot approve the action which the Irish party are said to contemplate to exhibit their sense of loyalty to Dillon and reprobation for his arrest. An overwhelming majority of the Irish people are in favor of giving the government a fair chance of passing the land bill.

Gladstone amidst cheers that he will move an address praying the crown to provide a monument in Westminster abbey to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with an inscription expressing the high sense of the house of his rare and splendid gifts, devoted labors in parliament and great efforts in assisting the queen that the house would make good the expenses attending the same. Earl Granville gave a similar notice in the house of lords.

The preliminary inquiry into the death of the sultan, Abdul Aziz, has been concluded. Twenty persons are in prison awaiting trial for complicity in the murder. It is rumored that Mahomed Pasha and Noury Pasha were concerned, and justify their participation in the murder on the ground of the necessities of the state. It is also rumored that Midhat Pasha, Mahomed Rechid Pasha and Suleiman Pasha, and even even Sultan Murad will be charged with complicity in the murder.

The president of the British board of trade, in reply to a question based on the letter detailing the horrors on board an emigrant steamer, said he had communicated with the management of five steamship lines carrying Irish emigrants, and had received an emphatic denial that such circumstances had been possible. He had instructed officers to visit Liverpool and London to make special inquiries, and had written Miss O'Brien to name the steamer alluded to in her letter.

THE STAR-ROUTE RING.

They Publish an Anti-Election Letter from President Garfield—Easily Explained to be Harmless.

The following alleged letter of Gen. Garfield to Hubbell has been published:

[Private.] Mentor, O., August 23, 1890.

My dear Hubbell: Yours of the 19th last received and contents noted. Please say to Brady that I hope he will give us all the assistance possible. I think he can help us effectively. Please tell me how the department generally are doing. As ever yours, J. A. GARFIELD.

Hon. J. A. Hubbell, Washington, D. C. A day before the letter was published, the president was advised confidentially by a friend that the thing was coming. "Well," said the president, "let it come. I don't remember exactly what was in the letter, but nothing certainly that I am afraid of." The fact is, the members of the ring held the document back several days after the time when it was published in the hope that the hints of it which the president would get would cause him to let up somewhat on the star route investigation, but the scheme failed utterly.

FURTHER EXPLAINED. The president's attention having been called to a letter published in the *Washington Herald* to have been written by him to Hon. Jay Hubbell, from Mentor, stated there was not a line in the letter that he would have the slightest objection to giving to the public; that the star route contractors were neither mentioned nor thought of in that letter, and that he had no objection to Brady, a citizen of Indiana, who was reputed to have made an immense fortune in telephone stock, would respond from his ample means in aid of his party in the life and death struggle then going on in his own state.

THE FASTEST LOCOMOTIVE.

The Most Remarkable Run on Record—111 Miles in 98 Minutes—Description of the Engine.

A Detroit special of the 6th says: Vanderbilt and a party of directors of the Michigan Central returned from this city yesterday. From Amherstburg to Buffalo the train of two cars was drawn by the newly-invented Fontaine Engine, which made the most astonishing speed on record, running from Amherstburg to St. Thomas, 111 miles, straight track, in the unprecedented time of 98 minutes, a speed of 135 miles per hour. The train of 229 miles was made in 235 minutes. The Fontaine was built at Paterson, N.J., last fall. The west side of the Erie was in the yards of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Co., at Erie, Pa. Wayne, and endured all the applied tests. Her strength and actual drawing capacity were demonstrated most satisfactorily. She was afterwards placed on the track of the Canada Southern, which is straight and level, and there her capacity for speed has been triumphantly exhibited. Her construction is such that she can

run at high rates of speed for long distances. Railroad men say she is the forerunner of a revolution in locomotive building.

The great peculiarity of the Fontaine engine is that it has eight wheels besides the two driving wheels, which are above the main or lower driving wheels, the piston-rods from the steam-chests connecting with the upper wheels. Another peculiarity is that the machinery is above the wheels, and the wheels are in the ordinary case. The cylinder is 16x24. The wheel is six feet in diameter and the intermediate ones 56 inches. The track wheel is 70 inches, which makes it equal to an eight-foot driver. The whole weight was 40 tons. The great advantage of this locomotive is claimed to be that it is so small and light that it can be run on any ordinary five-foot gauge track, while an ordinary five-foot gauge engine is worked by the piston-rod at the rate of forty miles an hour the engine in question will make sixty miles in the same time by the same number of strokes of its piston-rod. It consumes much less fuel than an ordinary engine, and it is claimed that it is more economical than any other engine of the kind. It is estimated that the saving will be from 23 to 25 per cent.

CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

The deadlock was temporarily broken this morning. Mr. Dawes moved to go into executive session, and in doing so repudiated the idea of a deadlock. The executive session was given up the fight over the senate reform bill, which was considered in its scope and character as presenting a question of great importance to the future welfare of the government, involving, as it did, the right of the majority to rule. The motion was unanimously carried.

The following nominations were confirmed: Robert Hitt of Illinois, assistant secretary of state; Hiram Price of Iowa, commissioner of Indian affairs; A. M. Jones, United States marshal for the district of Illinois; Sanford A. Hudson of Wisconsin, associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota; Postmaster, W. H. Craig, Albany, N. Y.; Wm. Mulleux, Bristol, Conn.; T. F. Black, collector of customs, St. Mary's, Ga. The foregoing were all confirmed by unanimous consent. Other nominations on the table were referred to appropriate committees.

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

The senate did a good day's work in executive session. The Chinese treaties and 34 nominations were confirmed. A great session was held. The following nominations were confirmed: William Walter Phillips, of New Jersey, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria; Cortes Fossenden, of Rome, Michigan, United States surveyor general for Dakota; Richard W. Montgomery, receiver of public moneys, Bloomington, Neb.; Selden M. Brown, collector of customs, New York; Daniel Sheldon of Ohio, governor of New Mexico Territory; Edward S. Moyer, United States attorney for the northern district of Ohio; Henry Fink, United States marshal for the eastern district of Wisconsin; Thos. Wilson, District of Columbia, consul at Assent; John F. Jenne, New Jersey, consul at Assent; E. C. Jewett, United States assessor, St. Louis.

Surveys of customs—Joseph L. Gaston, Chattanooga; J. R. Leonard, Louisville; collector internal revenue, Marcus Boggs, seventh district of Ohio. Registers of Land Offices—William Letcher, at Paducah, Ky.; P. O. Taylor, at Paducah, Ky.; C. B. Tyler, Tracy, Minn.; E. H. Canagh, Oberlin, Kas.; C. H. Smith, Worthington, Minn. Receivers of Public Moneys—John Lead, Tracy, Minn.; C. E. Chandler, Oberlin, Kas. Postmaster—J. J. Willis, Bradock, Penn.; M. E. Taggart, Lodi, Cal.; J. E. H. Hulbert, Richmond, Ind.; Sayre, Wabash, Indiana; J. McKinney, Jr., Alamo, Ill.; E. W. Phillips, Oak Park, Ill.; J. Sayles, Evans, Mich.; C. Delamater, South Haven, Mich.; H. E. Botsford, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Williams, Bradock, Penn.; Miss T. Richardson, Port Gibson, Miss.; G. Pearce, Greenville, Miss; W. Tipton, Cleveland, Tenn.; W. E. Hobson, Bowling Green, Ky.; H. N. Cook, Columbia, Mo.; H. W. Turner, Lexington, Mo.; C. Crayler, Independence, Mo.; J. E. Rogers, Red Oak, Ia.; A. L. Sanborn, Audubon, Mo.; J. E. Dick, Waterville, Kas.; G. W. Doty, Burlington, Kas.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

A motion of Senator Harris for an executive session of the senate to-day was voted down by the republicans, which led to the impression that the republicans were to resume the deadlock. The democrats made a motion to adjourn, but that was also voted down. Then Senator Dawes moved to go into executive session, which was carried unanimously. The action of the republicans was to keep the control of the business in their hands as they were their majority. The republicans made a motion to adjourn, but that was also voted down. Then Senator Dawes moved to go into executive session, which was carried unanimously. The action of the republicans was to keep the control of the business in their hands as they were their majority. The republicans made a motion to adjourn, but that was also voted down. Then Senator Dawes moved to go into executive session, which was carried unanimously. The action of the republicans was to keep the control of the business in their hands as they were their majority. 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(Lanark's) wife, from whom he had been

ported some three years. When ordered
 by Mr. Kinne he grabbed his wife
 about the waist and carried her to the
 street, where, tripping her, he threw her
 backwards on a rough stone pavement, in-
 juring her very badly, she all the time
 screaming at the tone of her voice. The
 citizens then took the matter in hand and
 the gentleman escaped lynching by the
 skin of his teeth. He was taken to the
 calaboose, and, singularly, allowed to
 quietly leave town Friday morning.

BETTING ON DEATH.

Extent of the Speculation in Insurance Policies in Pennsylvania—Whole Communities Engaged in the Disreputable Business—State Officers in the Meshes.

The Philadelphia Press prints a six-column expose of the gambling in human lives as carried on in that State under the wild-cat insurance system. It shows that such bare-faced speculation never was known; that it infests

church and state, enters the school-room, reaches as low as the cradle and stalks boldv into the halls of justice; that even the executive chair is paralyzed by its seductive attractions, and that the lawmaking power is really part and parcel of the evil itself. Careful investigation has developed the fact that there are 103 companies in that State actually engaged in the business. In addition to the old line life insurance companies there are only eight that are entirely free from the speculative

tant—namely, the Fidelity Mutual Aid association of Philadelphia, the Mutual Benefit company of Philadelphia, the New Era Life association of Philadelphia, the Temperance Mutual Benefit association and the Odd Fellows' Mutual Life Insurance company of Montrose, the Lake Shore Masonic Relief association of Erie, the Central Mutual Aid association of Lockhaven, and the Equitable Mutual Aid association of Glen Rock. The last two were organized within the last year. There are also three companies that profess to be a legitimate

business—namely, the U. B. Mutual Aid society of Lebanon, the Home Mutual Life association of Lebanon, and the Keystone Mutual Benefit association of Allenstown,—but these companies allow their policies after issue to be transferred to persons who have no insurable interest in the person insured, which is no legitimate and amounts to speculation. It is proven that in Snyder county alone 1,000 persons have either neglected or abandoned their former vocations, and are now engaged in the speculative

TRAFFIC IN HUMAN LIVES.

most of them as agents of companies, others as officers, (there being eighteen companies in the county), and the balance as speculators—that is, buying and selling policies. The result is hundreds of families, through their efforts to keep up their assessments on such policies, have been reduced to penury. Many of them during the past winter were unable to send their children to school for want of clothes. They are also unable to pay the merchants, who are compelled to refuse to trade with them.

to lose, accounts or take speculative policies and risk paying the assessments and recovering in insurance to indemnify them for the moneys due them by this class of persons. A great many of these speculative subjects persist in living, and in consequence the merchants upon whom policies have been imposed are in financial distress. Men holding public office and trusted positions are getting themselves into trouble by speculating beyond their means, and in their desperation using the public funds. The

merit of an interior county is said to be in financial trouble, as he is carrying upward of \$100,000 on the aged and decrepit, and it is alleged that to enable him to carry this enormous sum of insurance he has made an inroad on the public funds to the extent of \$8,000. This officer is very much worried about the uncomfortable position in which it has placed him, and the state of his mind may be inferred from his own language, the purport of which is: "The beggars don't die fast enough." The same state of affairs is shown to exist in sev-

eral other countries—namely: Berlin, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, York, and Philadelphia. In York county a poor man, Louis Strayer, has risen to be worth over \$10,000, made almost wholly by having policies issued on the lives of persons in questionable health and afterward transferred to himself. In Philadelphia a representative of a half dozen speculative companies has been found who boasted of having written \$35,000 in three days, who offered to insure a man's diseased and dying uncle, aged eighty-eight, to the

amount of \$25,000, \$5,000 to be placed in the following companies: Commonwealth, State Capital, Local of Harrisburg, Augusta of Sunburg, and \$5,000 to be left to the DISCRETION OF THE INSURER.

He guaranteed that there would be no risk in it; that he would bring his own physician, who would make the examination "right," and then he sold a policy to the reporter for \$11 on one Mary Walker for \$1,000, the woman being a consumptive and not likely to last more than a month. Similar cases are mentioned from the

other countries named above. Among the interesting incidents is that of a doctor insuring a patient under his charge, and an undertaker a man whom he had been called to take a measure for a coffin. A son in one instance insures his dead father, and six instances have been brought to light where the insured have been murdered by those holding assignments of their policies. Some of these offenders have been brought to justice, but the so-called insurance companies are not interested in prosecution.

The managers have no funds at their disposal until the death or murder of an insured person causes an assessment, and in the 25 or 50 per cent of the policy retained by them consists their profits. The policy holders who pay the assessments are, of course, the losers, but as they, one and all, are expected to profit in turn by much the same method, they pay the assessments for a while, and in due time the company breaks up and the gamblers

in human life, unsuccessful in one company, are usually quite ready to try their luck in another. Evidence is adduced showing that one of the companies—the Commonwealth—has for its officers State Printer Hart and Edward Horricks, chief clerk in the auditor general's office, and that by permission it refers to Henry M. Hoyt, governor of the State; Hon. Wm. P. Schell, the auditor general; Hon. Samuel Butler, the State treasurer, and Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, ex-United States senator, the indorsement running as follows: "That it may

be understood that the directory of this association will in good faith carry into effect all they promise, they have but to point to the names of the distinguished gentlemen to whom they have permission to refer." It also demonstrated that there are syndicates of the State legislature formed in Harrisburg for the purpose of issuing policies upon the lives of diseased and dying old people, with a view of profit thereby. There is an old man living near Siegersville, Lehigh county, named Heffler-fer, seventy years of age, a worn-out man.

Representatives Sieger of Lehigh, Higgins and Schlicher of Schuylkill have ordered a policy on him. They have already paid \$50 for other cases, Schlicher drawing the check. Other members are doing the same, but their names are for the present withheld.

Think Before You Spend Money.

Do you really need the article? It is probably a pretty article in dress, in furniture, but what good does it will if it is torn?

Or is it some luxury for the table, that you can as well do without? Think; therefore, before you spend your money. Or you need a new carpet, a new bedstead, or a dress, you are tempted to buy something a little handsomer than you had intended, and while you are hesitating, the dealer says to you, "It's only a trifle more, and you see how far prettier it is." But before you purchase, stop to think. Will you be

better a year hence, much better in old age, for having squandered your money? Is it not wiser to "lay up something for a rainy day?" All these luxuries gratify you only for the moment; you soon tire of them, and their only permanent effect is to consume your means. It is by such little extravagances, not much separately, but ruinous in the aggregate, that the great majority of families are kept comparatively poor.

The first lesson to learn is to deny yourself useless expenses; and the first step toward learning this lesson is to think before you spend.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

STANDING ROCK.

Running Antelope Leaves His Reservation Without the Permission of the Agent.

An Explanation Wanted at who is Boss of the Agency Indians.

(Special Correspondence of the Tribune.)

Fort Yates, D. T., May 5.—Quite a ripple of excitement was caused a few days ago by the sudden departure of Running Antelope from Standing Rock Agency, with a commission from Gen. Carlin, post commandant. It is claimed that the Indian was sent away without the knowledge of Father Stephan, the Indian Agent, and that he, being responsible for the Indians at the Agency, sent several policemen after Antelope to bring him back, until he could have an explanation of the cause of his leaving the Agency without a pass. The policemen followed the ambulance in which the Indian was being conveyed as far as the Cannonball, but were unable to over-haul him. Lieut. Brewer had the Indian in charge, and, even if the police had caught up to him, they would have been unable to bring him back. Father Stephan feels quite indignant over this move of the fort commandant, whose only explanation is that he had higher authority for his action. The Indian Agent claims that such a proceeding is an insult to the department, and it is said that he has telegraphed to Washington to find out why the lieutenant did not notify him of the matter, he being held responsible for his Indians, and having had no previous notice from higher authority that leave of absence was wanted for Running Antelope. Stephan claims that Carlin had no more right to order one of his Indians to go to Buford, than he (Stephan) would have to order a soldier from Fort Yates to go to Bismarck. It being claimed that Gen. Carlin had no authority for this action, advices from Washington regarding the matter are anxiously looked for.

INDIANS AT WORK.

There are now at the Agency about 2,600 Indians. Father Stephan has given out 243 farms, ranging from two to ten acres each, and extending up the river as far as the Cannonball. The Indians are all working nicely, and at least 1,200 acres will be cultivated by them this year. An Indian farmer would be a novel sight for an old settler. One was seen not long since planting potatoes. He had nothing but a bunch of clout, and had a gun and trap set on his bare back. He was a member of the reservation's rays of hope. The Indian is naturally lazy, and does not seem to care about anything but a good meal. Soldier, the best Indian in Dakota, is on a sixty days' leave from Fort Berthold. The agent is glad to find him, for he is a lazy dog, and has had example for his people. His dog is so large that a hat has never yet been found large enough to fit him. Another story.

One of the BLUE CAMP was here a few days ago, and stated positively that the old man did not intend to surrender. He would like to come to Standing Rock to see his sister and niece, but his love of being hung by the Government should be the surrender, stimulates his roaming spirit. It is also learned from this Indian that some of the young men from a Wolf Point and other agencies are leaving, and on their way to join the old chief. The report that the Indians now at Buford who recently surrendered may be transferred to Standing Rock Agency is received with regret. It is believed that the Government will make a mistake by this move, as the influence of the savage is not good upon the half-breed. At present the Agency Indians are comparatively industrious; but this new importation will lower about the Agency, and say to those at work: "What's the use of working? See us. The Government gives us our rations, and we do not work. If we should work we would get no more." That is the kind of logic that will use, and an Indian, being naturally lazy, will recognize its force. A note to agency for the Fort Buford is that a note is the most feasible way of disposing of the stock. Next Tuesday is slated to have a sale and herd of cattle will be sold. The stock is very interesting to the Indians, and they are interested in the sale of doing it that is novel in their eyes.

There is a woman's daughter—Rebecca, a fine, blonde beauty. The only lady in the Agency in the market. Every lady is invited to send address for circulars to J. C. Weller & Co., 115 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

CABBAGE



TOMATO PLANTS

Sent by express to any point in North Dakota; also the finest varieties of Seed Potatoes. Or direct for

HOUSE PLANTS

Carefully and promptly filled. Also, Shrubbery of every variety. Address

WYMAN ELLIOTT, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Connecticut \$1,483,000

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Springfield \$1,361,948 00

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Gives Instant Relief, and is an infallible

CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

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free to Physicians and all sufferers, by

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HOSIETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Why Suffer Needlessly

With the commonest spasmodic tortures of fever

and ague and bilious complaint, when Hosietter's

Stomach Bitters, acknowledged to be a real

and reliable remedy, will eradicate the cause

of so much suffering. No less effective is this

beneficial and reliable remedy in cases of constipation,

dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, and

general debility and nervous weakness.

Sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

59-2

TRY

G. H. HENNING'S

Pa-He-Yo-Yam-Pa

FOR THE HAIR.

Keeps the scalp free from dandruff, the hair

from falling out and is an excellent remedy

for itching and is highly recommended by the

regular and is the best hair dresser in the world.

Prepared by W. A. HOLLENBARK, W. H. W.

Comer, and at Fort Lincoln by

ED. H. HENNING CO.

294 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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ELECTRIC RING

2 for \$1 or \$4 per doz. Send stamp for circular.

Dr. JAMES.

294 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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SEED

FOR 1881

Will be mailed upon request, and sent without

charge. It contains five colored plates, 400 engravings,

about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for

planting 100 varieties of Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable seeds.

Also, a full and complete list of the seeds of the

United States and Canada, with a special list of seeds

for the West. Address: D. H. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

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J. C. VAUGHAN GARDENERS' SEEDS

CHICAGO POTATOES

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely adulterated with ALUM and other harmful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S

BAKING POWDER

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original

ITS GREAT HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and

EFFECTIVENESS, IS THE FACT of its being used

to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in

the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been

used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by

STEELE & PRICE

Manufacturers of Lapulap Yeast Cakes, Special

Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

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5000 REWARD.

OVER A MILLION

OF

Guilmette's

KIDNEY PADS

have already been

used in this country

and in France, every

one of which

gives instant relief,

and has per-

formed cures even

in cases where

used according to

directions.

Now we are afflicted and suffering once

that we will pay the above reward for a

single one.

LAMBE BACK.

That the Pad cures. This great Remedy

will cure all kinds of Lambe Back, Pain

in the Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Rheumatism,

and all other kinds of Pain in the Back,

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MISCELLANEOUS.

32nd

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

Commonwealth Distribution Co.,

AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,

In the City of Louisville, on

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1881.

These drawings occur monthly (Sundays ex-

cepted) under provisions of an Act of the Gen-

eral Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the

Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved

April 3, 1875.

This is a special act, and has

never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31st

rendered the following decisions:

1st.—That the Commonwealth Dis-

tribution Company is legal.

2d.—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The company has now on hand a large

reserve fund. Read the list of prizes for the

MAY DRAWING.

1 Prize, \$25,000 100 Prizes \$100 ea \$10,000

1 Prize, 10,000 200 Prizes 20 ea 10,000

1 Prize, 5,000 500 Prizes 20 ea 10,000

10 Prizes \$1,000 each 10,000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000

20 Prizes 500 each 10,000 Prizes 10 ea 10,000

9 Prizes \$300 each Approximation Prizes \$2,700

9 Prizes 200 each 1,800

9 Prizes 100 each 900

1,000 Prizes, \$12,400

Whole Tickets \$2. Half Tickets \$1.

27 Tickets \$30. 55 Tickets \$100.

Remit Money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send

by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED

LETTER OR POSTAGE BY ORDER. Orders

of \$5 and upwards, by Express, can be sent at our

expense. Address all orders to R. W. Board-

man, Corner Journal Building, Louisville,

Ky., or T. J. Connerford, 305 Broad-

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7-17

GET THE BEST!

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

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Improvements and Conveniences found in

no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town

TWO JOURNEYS.

"I go on a journey far away,"
He said, and he stooped and kissed me then—
"Over the ocean for many a day—
Good-bye, and he kissed me once again.
But only a few short moments had he said,
When again I answered my husband's kiss;
"I could not tarry away," he said;
"There is never a land so fair as this."

Again I stood by my husband's side,
"I go on a journey, sweet, to-day;
Over the river the boatman glides—
Good-bye; I shall linger long away."
"Ah, he will come back soon, I know,"
I said, as I looked at the parting kiss;
"He cannot tarry he told me so,
There is never a land so fair as this."

But many a month and many a year
Have down since my darling went away,
Will he never come back to meet me here?
Has he found the region of perfect day?
Over the ocean he went and came;
Over the river, and lingers there!
Oh, pallid boatman! call my name—
Show me the region wondrous fair.

—The Argosy.

THE MINER'S DEATH-RED.

The following story is substantially true, and was related by me to Bret Harte with a view to his making it public in his own inimitable style as a narrator and delineator of the rough men who gave to California its peculiar history. Mr. Harte has won the highest praise for the study of these men, and his genius found ample field in developing the history of their lives, and the romantic, almost pathetic side of their character. Living away from the restraints of civilization, without teachers, books or female associates, their only law the rules of the camp, and only courts of justice their own selection, settling all private disputes with the pistol and bowie-knife, spending their idle hours in gambling, drinking and furious dissipation, they grew up among these wild and almost untutored savages; a courage that knew no fear, a sense of honor that seemed violating fair play, a simplicity and gentleness of heart the most chivalrous nature might envy and an ignorance of right and wrong marvelous as it was incomprehensible. Bound by no social ties, reckless of consequences, taking human life after their own fashion, as freely as they risked their own, violating every obligation that modern society regards essential to the respectability, they were capable of unmatched self-sacrifice, devoted affection, and fidelity to their own standard of justice, such as is seldom paralleled in the history of better educated communities. Living at times in the coarsest luxury, lavishing gold with a prodigality that knew no stint, and a wantonness of generosity that took no thought of the morrow, often plunged into poverty that forbade the means of existence, they accepted their lot with profound philosophy, regarded success or fortune as a mere question of luck, and died as they lived, indifferent to the future and defiant of fate.

Some thirty or more years ago there was a student at Yale College named Edward Billings. He was of good family, a fair student, usual beauty of person, of great strength, and in stature about six feet in height. Becoming infatuated with the stories of wealth secured in California, he left college and made his way overland to that state. He was months upon his toilsome journey, oftentimes near starvation, sleeping in camp, with fire arms ready for action, escaping massacre by the savages almost by miracle, he lived for months the rude life of an emigrant, and by the time he reached San Francisco was a model of robust manhood, with wealth of muscle and power of endurance the strongest miner might have envied. He became a prominent man in his adopted state, Sheriff of his county, a State Senator, and in time the partner of one of the most eminent lawyers in the Union. During his early life at the mines, where he shared the common hardships and struggles of the camp, he became the friend and companion of the men around him, and when the time came, was unanimously chosen Alcalde of the settlement. His judgment was implicitly obeyed and his great strength, personal courage, unflinching nature, indomitable firmness and superior education gave him a commanding influence over the rough people he ruled. Afterward, while serving as Sheriff, and duty called him to arrest some lawless and notorious character in camp, he rode fearlessly into the midst of a crowd that cared nothing for law, and less for its officers, coolly picked out his man, ordered him to follow, and risked his own life in so doing, as calmly and quietly as though performing the most ordinary duty. Every man knew that the Sheriff could neither be cheated nor brow-beaten, that if resisted, it would be at the cost of one or more lives, though his own might be sacrificed in the struggle. It is not too much to say that such a man, generous, friendly, brave, sincere, one of themselves, won the hearts of the rude men around him. While the camp might readily resist an ordinary officer of the law, everybody knew that "Ned the Judge" was their friend and well-wisher, and to attack him would have only rallied a hundred strong arms to his defense. "Ned," they said, "never had no airs, could eat plain grub and whisky, was always ready to help a fellow that is down, and would not cheat a baby." The best sentiment of the camp was his favor, and he came and went unmolested.

But the life in California with all its excitement failed to satisfy our friend, and he returned to his native state to marry the girl who for a long time had held the first place in his affections. She was the only daughter of a prominent citizen, widely known for his wealth and political influence. The idol of her parents, she was worthy of the homage and admiration she excited. Her face and her form were alike attractive, her manners winning and engaging, her speech gracious, and temper amiable. She had the rare tact to know the friendship and good-will of all who approached her, and here was spent largely in promoting objects of benevolence and humanity. Returning with her new-made husband to California, she found herself the centre of universal homage. A woman so rich in beauty, womanly grace, and refined tastes was a rarity at any time, but doubly so in the early history of San Francisco. She often accompanied her husband to the camps, and became deeply interested in the miners and their successes. Wherever she went her path was made a royal one. The choicest of flowers, the sweetest of plants, and the finest specimens of ores were lavishly offered her, and there was none who would not have defended her from the slightest insult with his life. She walked fearlessly about the camp, gathered the perfume plants that grew in wild profusion, oftentimes strolled to the gulches, when she would shake hands with the miners, call many of them by name, and say bright and cheering words which were valued far above the sparkling sands they were gathering. Often could she be seen wandering alone among the grand old forests, or seated upon the trunk of some fallen tree, making bouquets of wild flowers, or examining how they smelt the balsamic odors that made the air sweet with fragrance. Sometimes she would break the silence with a song, sweet and clear as the meadow-lark in the morning, and as the notes vibrated through the still air, the men at work faraway would stop to listen, and some of them raised their hats in loving reverence until the song ceased. The miners felt her presence as a

benediction, and her artless confidence in their protection and sympathy, made them proud of her, and added a new dignity to their hospitality. Men who knew and cared nothing for the Bible, to whom the story of Bethlehem was a myth, the plan of salvation an old fable, knew she prayed, that her life was holy, that whatever she did was sacred from criticism, and must be respected accordingly.

Three children were born to her, and after a few years of cloudless happiness she was taken suddenly ill and the community was startled with the news of her death. Dead in the prime of her womanhood, and the ripeness of her beauty. Dead in the midst of her usefulness and loveliness. Dead when her stricken family needed most her gracious care and affection. Dead just at the time when the world around her was most attractive, and its joys most dear. Dead at the moment life was most precious. Her loss nearly deprived her husband of reason, and for years he could not hear her name spoken without emotion. He placed his children in the care of their grandparents, and returned, a lonely and broken-hearted man, to California.

Among his earliest acquaintances at the mines, was a huge, powerful man, known as Goliath Jack. Nature had endowed him with herculean strength, great power of endurance, and a frame, and a head, and main that would have graced a lion. Simple-hearted as a child, guileless in disposition, never quarrelsome except when in liquor, industrious by turns, and a spendthrift and debauchee in days of idleness, devoted to gaming, a dead shot, brave, reckless, ignorant of books or moral obligations, ugly when cross, tender and generous when moved by tales of distress or suffering, he was by turns the terror and protector of the camp. He boasted that he always played fair, never took advantages, did all things on the square, stood no nonsense, knew when he was well treated, could spot a sneak on sight and allowed no man to play off any airs on him. He loved the mountains and the great trees, was at home where nature was grandest and only the beasts and birds his companions. Yet he had been known to carry a lost child all day on his stalwart shoulders, never resting until he had bestowed it to its parents, soothing its grief with ingenious skill, and bearing its weeping with tenderness of a woman. In the early history of the camp some adventures, misled by his quiet ways and inoffensive manners, tricked and cheated him, but they paid the penalty, either with their lives or shattered limbs, and experience had demonstrated that "Goliath Jack" was an awkward man in a row, and he was left to pursue his way unmolested. As a friend of the Alcalde, he had been introduced to his wife, and had she been a white-winged angel direct from Paradise, she could not have been more of a surprise and wonder. On one occasion she shook hands with him and laid her little white hand contentedly in the heavy paw of the giant. It seemed as though she were lying for an instant on the black mountain. But Jack trembled all over. After she had gone, he was seen gazing thoughtfully at his hand, and finally he put it slowly and reverently to his lips. As he did so he exclaimed, "Durn my skin if it don't smell exactly like clover blossoms." When he heard she was dead he simply remarked, "I allus allowed that woman had no business here; she kinder looked as though she was waitin' to light out for sudden. Natur never had no grub good enough for her. She only fit for a minute and then away."

When Ned returned to the camp months afterwards he went to visit the trunk of an old tree which was a favorite resort of his wife, and found it covered with trailing vines and beautiful flowers, growing in rich profusion. Nobody openly alluded to the change, but it was quietly understood that Jack had taken her old seat under his protection, and any allusion made of it would not be received with favor by that gentleman.

A few years afterward our friend Ned removed to New York, and bade final adieu to his California life and comrades. In 1880, business called him to Washington, and while there he received a strangely worded telegram calling him directly to a hotel at Baltimore, signed by Goliath Jack. He at once obeyed the summons, and going to the room of his old friend, found him stretched at full length in bed, suffering apparently from serious sickness. He evidently had not long been ill, for his giant frame was in the ripeness of manly vigor, and no signs of decay could be seen in his bearded face, or muscular neck and shoulders. His night shirt was unbuttoned at the neck, and his huge breast, furled like that of a lion, was exposed to view. His great hands were moving restlessly about, and the whole air of the man indicated impatience and indignation. His story was soon told. He had started to go home once more, "had had good luck, and thought he'd look up the old folks," got as far as Baltimore, was taken sick with what the smooth-faced idiot they called a doctor said was typhus fever, and here he was, just as strong and well as ever, but burning up inside, all owing, he believed, to the "nasty stuff that gold-cane-headed, white livered, smiling, black-coated pill-box had given him, because he knew he'd got money, and he'd drilled a hole in his carcass before," said Jack; "but I know they'll send another 'cure' like him, and so I sent for you who understand such suckers, to take him away and get me out of this hole where I can't breathe without choking."

Ned soothed his friend with promising to stand by him, quickly removed a pair of pistols and a bowie knife from his bed, and installed himself as nurse beside the sick man. The physician, one of the foremost in Baltimore, soon arrived, and from him Ned learned that his patient was dangerously ill, and the chances against his recovery. The presence of his old chum seemed to cheer the doctor, and he accepted his treatment with the docility of a child. In a day or two it became evident that the giant had met his last enemy, and he succumbed in the struggle. After a restless and painful night, the doctor gave him a soothing potion and telling Ned his patient would not live many hours, advised him while Jack was in possession of his faculties to warn him of his condition, and if he had any directions to give about himself or his property, he had better give them at once.

It was a bitter thing to do, to break the news to the sick man. He was utterly unconscious of danger, and the thought of death had not entered his mind. Ned approached the bed-side, and taking up his hand, said quietly but firmly: "Jack the doctor says you are a very sick man, the chances are against you. If you have any directions to give about your property, or anything else, tell me now and I will honestly carry out your wishes." For a moment the sick man was startled, then a broad smile broke over his face, and taking Ned's hand in both of his own, he said: "Foolish old man at last; I knew that clatter-coated old choker was a fraud from the beginning, but I didn't think he could come it over you who had 'got the edge' on him, and know a sucker on sight. 'Well, I could jest whip a whole regiment of such sneaking critters as this saw-bones in half a minute. Don't be scared, Ned, pay the cuss and send him about his business. There's a pile of gold in that trunk. Pay old Calomel and let him go." But Ned still looked grave, and smoothing with brotherly tenderness the hair of his friend,

said: "Jack, you are a brave, noble fellow. I can't bear to see you die so; you must die and you are not ready; wait 'till you let me send for a minister to come and talk with you." This last was a ploy, and for a moment Jack was almost stunned with astonishment. Then, looking up into the face of the speaker with a most injured air, he replied: "Now, Ned, you must be asking: can you pray?" "No," he replied; "I believe in prayer—my wife prayed; you remember her." The sick man moved restlessly on his pillow, and finally said: "Ned, do you think the old gentleman up there will be very hard on me? I always played a square game, never cheated a baby, never killed a man except in a fair fight, and as for my hand and my head, I never wronged a human being. Don't you think he'll let me down easy?" To this Ned replied: "I can't say, I am not fit to die. Say something, old fellow; I can't play this hand alone. There's not a d d trump in the pack."

Moved by the despairing gaze of the dying man, his friend comforted him with words of affection, told him the good Lord was always ready to forgive the penitent sinner if sincerely sorry of his faults, and that perhaps he was already forgiven and might hope for pardon and happiness. Jack slowly stretched his giant frame on the bed. His massive chest and splendid form never looked more majestic than when he folded his hands across his bosom and settled into calm repose. Death was hovering very near, and gave a new dignity and grandeur to the lion-like and heavily bearded face. So quietly he lay, and so still, that his friend thought the struggle was over, and he would speak no more. All at once with a powerful effort he raised himself upon one arm and said, "Ned, do you think I am good enough to go where your wife is? Answer." This question was the last feather that broke the composure of his hearer. Already worn with watch and overcame with pity at the spectacle before him, the mention of his wife was more than his overtaxed frame could bear. One of those palsying, cold, white-throated, smooth-faced, chattering jaw breakers, a man that don't know a flush from a cold duck! Open the window and give me some air. The very idea suffocates me."

The window was opened, and the dying man looked for a long time over the tops of the adjoining houses and at the blue sky beyond. The noise and bustle of active life in the busy city stole into the room. All at once he seemed to realize that he was growing weaker, and gave some directions in regard to his property. Holding that of his old friend he appeared to sleep, and for nearly an hour perfect silence reigned in the room. Suddenly opening his great brown eyes he exclaimed, "Ned, bear, and the strong man burst into tears. Recovering himself speedily as possible, and fearing to wound the feelings of the sufferer, so eagerly grasping after some straw upon which to float out upon the unknown sea before him, he replied, "I hope so. God knows, ask him."

Scarcely waiting for the answer, Jack said, "What shall I tell her from you if I see her?"

Moved by the extraordinary scene and earnest manner of the speaker, Ned said, "Give her my devoted love; tell her I have never ceased for a moment to remember and love her; that she is dearer to me every hour and every day; that I only knew happiness while she was with me."

For an instant the face of the dying man was radiant with a new light. Softly he whispered, "Ned, dear old fellow: Ned, do you hear? I'll find that woman and deliver that message; I will by—"

With the oath warm on his lips, which we trust the recording angel forgot to note, Jack was dead.—Richard C. Parsons, in Cleveland Herald.

Witty Waifs.

"Every cloud has a silver lining. Secretary Blaine has the inflammatory rheumatism."—Roscoe Conkling.

"Bridget, I cannot allow you to receive your lover in the kitchen any longer." "It's very kind of you, ma'am, but he is almost too bashful to come into the parlor."

A deadwood miner expired last week after a brief illness. He had had an argument in a bar-room, and never rallied from the effects of it. His last words, addressed to his wife, were: "I ain't got nothin' agin no man, so don't you be foolin' around after another pard when I'm planted."—Brooklyn Eagle.

When a married man up town was surprised by his wife with his arm round the pretty servant girl, a few evenings since, he rushed out of the house and had his hair shaved close to the skull with a horse-tail. He wanted to save the roots any how.

She was a young lady fresh from boarding school, and she went into the laundry to learn how to iron shirts. She did not succeed very well, and she said, "Oh, Katy, I shall never be able to get any polish on this bosom." "Sure, miss," was the answer, "you want to put a little elbow grease on it." Please get some for me right away, Katy." was the innocent response.

A Philadelphia girl, upon being remonstrated with for refusing an honest and industrious young man, exclaimed: "It's no use in arguing, ma. His nose is so flat that I'm sure he must sneeze."

A writer in Progress says:—"I wonder if you have heard of the very latest 'official' pun? I'll venture it. You know, of course, that the ship that goes in search of the missing Jeannette is named the Mary and Ellen. In discussing the expedition recently an officer remarked that it was a pity that a man-of-war, bent on so important a mission, carried a title so particularly unwelcome. 'Well,' remarked a comrade, 'why not change it to the Call it for instance, after the two secretaries of the navy, Goff and Hunt (go off and Hunt).'"

"And did your late husband die in the hope of a blessed immortality, Sister Wiggin?" inquired the new minister, who was making his first call on a fair widow of his congregation. "Bless you, no!" was the mournful response, "he died in Chicago."

A girl may be both young and fair,
A sweet and winning creature;
She may have hair of golden hue
And loveliness of feature;
She may be dressed in silk attire—
Of such I write my sonnet—
But to be perfect she must wear
A stylish new spring bonnet.

A Half Million Scattered.

Troy (N. Y.) Times.
Eight years ago William H. Taylor, of Albany, died, leaving a son four years old, and an estate to which the infant was sole heir, estimated to be worth at least half a million dollars. In an argument before Judge Westbrook, at Albany, on a motion involving the transfer of the proceeds of real estate sales, it was charged that the income of this once princely fortune is now sufficient to support the heir and pay taxes and interest charges. But no deduction, depreciation of values and various other causes have, it is said, contributed to this result. Judge Westbrook made an order for the payment of certain taxes and judgments, and will at a future day, take proper relative to charges preferred by Hon. Hamilton Harris against the managers of the estate.

Sir Stafford Northcote will take Disraeli place as leader of the Conservatives.

THE OLD FAMILIAR FACES.

I have had playmates, I have had companions
In my days of childhood, in my joyful school days;
All are gone, the old familiar faces.
I have been laughing, I have been carousing,
Drinking, sitting late with my bosom cronies;
All are gone, the old familiar faces.
I loved a love once, fairest among women;
Close are her doors on me I must not see her—
All are gone, the old familiar faces.
I had a friend, a kinder friend has no man;
Like an angel, I left my friend abruptly;
Left him to muse on the old familiar faces.
Ghost-like I paced round the haunts of my childhood;
Earth seemed a desert I was bound to traverse,
Seeking to find the old familiar faces.
Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother,
Why wert thou not born in my father's dwelling?
So might we talk of the old familiar faces—
How some they have died and some they have left me,
And some are taken from me; all are departed;
All are gone, the old familiar faces.
—Charles Lamb.

THE COST OF A QUEEN.

What England Pays for the Luxury of Royal Family.

New York News.
Kings and queens have long since been conceded to be luxurious. Exactly how costly they are few people know. In view of this fact, it is interesting to look into the expense account the English people have to make good for the sustenance of their certainly moderate royalty as compared with those of some of the older European realms.

There are, for instance, about one thousand persons attached to the royal household. One million nine hundred and twenty five thousand dollars is the annual bill made to the civil list, out of which the pay of the royal family comes. This is entirely apart from any allowance made to members of the royal family, or any expenditure the queen makes out of her private income. Enormous as this sum seems, even it is almost small by comparison with those of previous reigns, the allowance which had to be made to William IV., for the same purpose was \$2,550,000; George IV. got \$4,225,000, and George III., \$5,500,000.

The income of George IV. was really greater than that of his predecessor, however, for he had in addition to his \$4,225,000, \$1,800,000 from hereditary Irish and Scotch estates and \$1,000,000 from tax duties and custom duties, since abolished, which ran his total up to \$6,025,000. George III. made things somewhat equal, though, by leaving some 17,500,000 of debts of his son's contraction to be paid for him by parliament. Yet this monarch lived on mutton chops and apple dumplings, and was all together a modest and economical sovereign, who left others to do the spending for him and footed the bills.

HOW THE QUEEN KEEPS HOUSE.

To return to Queen Victoria. The highest priced servant she requires to do her proper service around the house is a master of the horse, who costs the people \$12,500; a lord steward, lord chamberlain and the keeper of the privy purse, who is in plain English, her majesty's private secretary, at \$10,000 each, and a black rod, who whatever his duties may be, gets the same sum for performing them; \$8,500 is the salary of the master of the buckhounds, and the captain of the yeoman of the guard is paid 6,000, which is likewise the salary of the hereditary grand falconer, who is no less a personage than the Duke of St. Albans. The master of the household's wages are 5,750 and the comptroller of accounts, secretary of the private seal of private secretary, captain of the gentleman-at-arms and clerk marshal come in for \$5,000 a year each.

The host of smaller fry who figure on the same payroll is beyond counting. There is a vice chamberlain, price \$4,620; a treasurer and comptroller of the land steward's department, price \$4,520 each; and a groom of the robes and a crown equerry at \$4,000. The lord chamberlain's chief clerk receives \$3,500, and his paymaster and the equerry in ordinary \$2,500 a piece. The mistress of the robes comes in for the same sum, the examiner of plays for \$2,000, the secretary of the board of green cloth for \$1,500, and the master of ceremonies for the same. There are eight lords in waiting at \$3,100 each, the same number of gentlemen ushers at \$1,000, eight gentlemen waiting at \$1,670, three deputy gentlemen ushers at \$750, and some deputies' deputies at four thousand dollars in a lump. Six equerries in ordinary under the master of the horse receive \$3,750 a piece, the master of the tennis court \$600, and the pages of honor, of whom there are five, \$600 a piece.

The mistress of the robes has eight ladies of the bed-chamber at \$2,500 and eight bed-chamber women at \$1,500 a piece to keep an eye on. The eight maids of honor receive each \$2,500. The dean of the chapel royal is a thousand-dollar officer and his sub gets \$400. The lord-chancellor of the exchequer, eight of them, which is all the money Tennyson is paid for being poet laureate. The poet laureate, by-the-by, is nominally a member of the royal household. The salaries and retired allowances of these and other retainers last year amounted to over \$600,000, and it cost nearly \$800,000 to feed them and keep the house going. Among the odd items the people gave the queen money for was \$66,000 for "royal bounty, alms and special services."

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND ITS WAGES.

A colossal item of expenditure is represented, too, by the allowance out of the pension fund to the royal family. The prince of Wales gets two hundred thousand dollars a year and the princes fifty thousand. The Princess Royal, who married the Crown Prince of Prussia, receives forty thousand dollars. The Duke of Edinburgh gets one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars; Prince Arthur seventy-five thousand; the Princesses Helena of Schleswig and Louise of Lorne, thirty thousand dollars each, and the princesses Mary of Teck, twenty-five thousand dollars. The allowance of Prince Leopold is seventy-five thousand dollars; of the Princess Augusta of Mecklenburg Strelitz and the Duchess of Cambridge, each fifteen thousand, and the Duke of Cambridge, sixty thousand dollars in addition to military pay and other emoluments. The whole allowance list is over eight hundred thousand dollars.

The recipients do not rely on their allowances for their incomes, of course. His estate brings the Prince of Wales in over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, and he has other hereditary revenues. Nevertheless he is constantly in financial difficulties. The Prince of Wales is a sufferer both by the generosity and the meanness of his mother. Early in her reign Victoria turned over to the nation a great portion of those hereditary revenues which, as well known, she will part with none of his savings to relieve his distresses. Each member of the royal family has a special household to be provided for. It takes a score of officials with high-sounding titles to attend to the Prince of Wales, and an heir apparent should be attended to, and

a chamberlain, four bed-chamber women, two extras and a private secretary for the princess. The household of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh includes nearly as many. The Duke of Connaught and his duchess have treasurers, equerries and the like, and so on down. It is safe to say that no exact figures of the costs of all these households could be arrived at. Somebody calculates at them, and somebody else says they are supported. That is about the substance of what the people who actually support them ever learn, though they arrive at a very clear idea of how they are being bled every now and then when the claim for extra allowances come up. Last year the total of regular allowances which had been paid out of the pension fund was \$800,000 for the Crown Prince of Prussia, \$3,200,000 for the prince and \$600,000 for the princess of Wales, \$1,225,000 for the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, \$600,000 for Prince Arthur, \$540,000 for the late Princess Alice, \$390,000 for the Princess Helena, \$240,000 for the Marchioness of Lorne, \$365,000 for the Princess Mary of Teck, \$375,000 for Prince Leopold, \$540,000 each for the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Cambridge, and \$1,740,000 for the Duke of Cambridge.

HOW STATESMEN ARE PAID.

In the cabinet Mr. Gladstone, as premier, receives \$25,000, and the lord chancellor \$50,000. The chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of the home, foreign colonial, war and Indian department, \$25,000 each; first lord of the admiralty (ruler of the queen's navy), \$22,500; the chief secretary for Ireland, \$22,125; postmaster general, \$12,500, and the president of the board of trade, local government and a couple of others, \$10,000. We pay our cabinet officers \$8,000 a year, the premier employs in the treasury department under him \$347,035 worth of officials, among whom are two private secretaries at \$2,500 and \$1,500, and assistant secretary at \$200, and the chancellor of the exchequer has a secretary at \$1,500 and four assistants at \$750.

There are three junior lords of the treasury, each receiving \$5,000. The permanent secretary has \$12,500 and the financial and patronage secretaries receive \$10,000 each. In the way of council there is a solicitor at \$12,500, and a parliamentary counsel at \$15,000, and a \$10,000 assistant; a sum of \$8,500 is also appropriated for fees. The auditor, accountant and agrarian are "lumped" at \$21,000. Besides these the treasury employs forty-six clerks receiving from \$400 to \$4,800, and twenty-two messengers, paid from \$425 to \$1,000.

The permanent under-secretaryship of the home office is worth \$10,000; the same place in the foreign office \$11,500; the same place in the colonial office, \$10,000; the same place in the war office, \$10,000; where also, an assistant general has \$10,000; the parliamentary secretaryship in the admiralty office, \$10,000; the permanent under-secretaryship and the vice presidency of the council of the India office, \$10,000 each; the secretaryship of the education office, \$10,000; the under-secretaryship for Ireland, \$10,000; the first commissaryship of the board of public works, \$10,000; the comptroller of the exchequer, \$10,000; the chief commissaryship of charities \$10,000; the first commissioner of the civil service commission, \$10,000; the chairman of the board of customs and the solicitor, \$10,000 each; the chairmanship and secretaryship of the board of inland revenue, \$10,000 each, and the secretaryship of the postoffice, \$10,000.

Among law officers the lord chancellor has \$30,000, with \$20,000 additional as speaker of the lords; the Irish lord chancellor is worth \$40,000; the lord advocate of Scotland has \$11,940 and fees; the judges advocates general, \$10,000; the attorney-general of England \$35,000 and fees; the attorney-general of Ireland, \$12,895, and the solicitor-general, \$30,000. In parliament the chairman of the committees of the house of lords, have \$12,500, the clerk of parliament has \$15,000, and the gentleman usher of the black rod, \$10,000. The speaker of the house of commons has \$25,000, the clerk \$10,000 and the chairman of the committees \$12,500.

The church comes in for some fat morsels, too. The archbishop of Canterbury and York lead at \$75,000 and \$50,000; the bishop of London, \$50,000; the bishop of Durham, \$40,000, and twenty-six other bishops with incomes of from \$10,000 to \$32,500; twenty-nine deaneries, bringing their possessors from \$1,000 to \$15,000 a year and so on.

SOME PLACES WORTH HAVING.

We are fond of complaining of the cost of running our government. There were people who thought the president of the United States received too much when he got \$25,000 a year and house rent free; and when that salary was raised to \$50,000 quite a howl of indignation hailed the extravagance. Yet the lord mayor of London gets that much, and under the British government the governor of the wretched colony at the Cape gets \$30,000, and his lieutenant governor \$25,000 a year. The governor-general of Canada receives \$50,000, the governor-in-chief of the Bahamas \$20,000, and he of Jamaica \$30,000. The governors of Malta, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, South Australia, Queensland, Singapore, the Fiji Islands and Demerara receive \$25,000 a year each, and of Trinidad \$20,000.

The salary of the Viceroy of India is \$125,400 and he has \$73,305 allowance for his staff and household, \$55,000 "Dor bar fund," and \$378,925 for the expenses of his annual tour, making in all over \$600,000 annually. Besides him there are in India lieutenant-governors for the northwest provinces and the Punjab, at \$48,000 each, a governor-general of Madras at \$44,000, a commissioner for the central provinces at \$27,000 and so on. The governor of Bombay receives over \$60,000 salary and the allowances for his salary, staff, etc., is more than \$900,000. It would be of no use to continue the list. It would only arouse envy, and render a great many gentlemen, who are happy over the hope of catching on to something worth having at Washington, miserable before their time comes.

Pigeon in French.

An amusing story is wafted from the sunny shores of France. A young American, whose knowledge of the French language was confined to his careful study of a conversation book, was being shown through one of the old churches of Paris, the object of interest which it contained being pointed out by an attaché of the buildings. Architecturally decorated altar attracted the attention of the American, and pointing to the white marble figure of a dove, or pigeon, which adorned the arch over the altar, he inquired in alleged French what one ought to call it in proper French. "That," said the attendant, "est le saint esprit," (the Holy Ghost). Immediately the American drew from his pocket a notebook and pencil, and as was his custom, he proceeded to note down his newly acquired knowledge in this manner: "Now our American youth had an object in asking the French word for pigeon. He wanted a pigeon for his supper, and now that he knew what to call it in French, what was to hinder him from having one? That night at a restaurant he beckoned to a waiter and said: 'Garçon donnez-moi, s'il vous plait, deux saint esprit roti, avec pommes de terre Lyonnaise.' The waiter looked at the American first in astonishment, and then burst into a hearty laughter. 'Two Holy Ghosts with Lyonnaise potatoes' was a dish that even the famous Cafe Anglais had never placed upon its menu.

A method of improving India-rubber and gutta-percha by the addition of a distillate

of birch bark, has been patented by a French inventor, and it is claimed that by this method the durability of the rubber or the gutta-percha will be greatly increased—the new mixture not being acted upon by the air or by acids.

Scientific Notes.

The Brush Electric Light Company, which is about to make the experiment of lighting some of the streets of Cincinnati, has asked permission to suspend some of its wires from the poles of the telephone company. The directors of the latter company object, on the ground that accidents have already occurred from the proximity of the telephone electric light wires, and they are unwilling to have their subscribers exposed to the risk of having the electric current diverted through their bodies.

In a recent surgical operation for fistula at University college, London, Dr. Berkely Hill made a novel use of the electric light to illuminate the passage. A fine platinum wire twisted into a knot was enclosed in a small glass chamber, which in turn was surrounded by another glass bulb. A current of water was made to flow through the space between the glasses in order to preserve a low temperature around the light. No dangerous galvanic current strong enough to keep the fire at which the operator was to maintain a small light close to the edge or the fissure.

It is interesting to record a triumph of engineering skill and perseverance, says the *Athenaeum*. On Saturday, March 3, at the Ashton Moss colliery, in Lancashire, the main seam of coal was cut at the depth of 2,691 feet. This is the deepest pit in the United Kingdom, Rose Bridge colliery, which was the deepest previous to this sinking, being only 2,460 feet. The temperature in the Ashton Moss colliery at 860 yards was 78 degrees Fahr.

Prof. Von Tieghem notes that when the soil is very damp, the cells in the roots of an apple-tree undergo alcoholic fermentation, causing the tree to present a very sickly appearance.

Farm Notes.

In this springtime of the year, when the renewal of vegetation seems like a new creation, all want to aid in the fresh decoration of the earth. There is a passion for dressing the surface, stirring the soil, and committing to it those mysterious germs which we call "seeds" and "grains" and "cuttings." In this multiplication of plants, whether "good for food," or "pleasant to the eye," we seem to be joining in the Creator's own work; and the old religions made a cult and the offering of flowers—as things entirely new and holy—a part of the ceremonies of temple worship.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, perhaps the greatest living English authority on agriculture, has debated in the House of Commons on oleomargarine that, as it contained the same fats as those obtained from the cow—minus the aromatic fats which curiously enough produced rancidity in bad butter—he thought the sooner it supplanted bad butter the better. He believed that it would do that, but he did not think it would supplant good butter.

A writer in an Illinois paper says: The average western farmer toils hard early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep—for what? To raise corn. For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To raise more corn. For what? To feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with more land? Why, he wishes to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—to buy more land—to raise more corn—to feed more hogs—and in this circle he moves until the Almighty stops his hogish proceedings.

We do not know whether the recipient of the following letter felt amused or enraged on reading it. It was written by a Buckinghamshire farmer to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligation for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected Sir,—I went yesterday to the fair at A— I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of beasts; and I was greatly astonished at not seeing you there. We must imagine this to have been a writer of an off-hand manner, and without much consideration; as also another, by an illiterate farmer, wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition, when he wrote as follows to the secretary of the society: 'Enter me also for a jacksn. I have no doubt whatever of gaining

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FARM AND HOUSE.
Plants and Flowers.
SPRING GARDENING.
Now that the robins and martins are fly-
ing around, proving that coy spring has at
length come, the gardening fever will, in
the natural course of things, be upon every
flower lover all over the land. However,
don't be in too great a hurry to get beds
spaded up until the ground is dry, for if
you do you will be as hard as clods
during the entire summer.
By far the best policy, when it can be
done, is to have such digging done in the
fall. It saves time in the spring, and the
frost mellow the soil when turned up to its
action.
Seeds of early vegetables can be planted
as soon as there is a dry spot, and the same
rule will apply to such annuals as the
seed catalogues as hardy. Half hardy
and tender annuals may be sown in boxes in
the house, and as soon as the seedlings are
up give them a little every day, gradually
lengthening their breathing of the fresh air
as they grow stronger.
Make beddings of geraniums, coleus and
all bedding plants, and prepare, even at
this early date, such plants as you would
have bloom in the house next fall and
winter. Geraniums, for instance, rooted
in May, kept in small pots, given poor food
and all buds kept pinched off until Sep-
tember, then put into four inch pots and fed
liberally will make splendid winter bloom-
ers. Roses will need similar treatment,
only the pots must be plunged, that is sunk
to the rim in the ground. Carnations in
the same way, though these may be taken
from their pots. Bourdians do well bed-
ded out in summer and lifted in the fall
for winter blooming. Coleus, better known
as foliage plants, are now extremely popu-
lar, and they can be had at least in an
hundred different varieties and markings.
I want to speak of the merits of the sum-
mer blooming bulbs and tubers as orna-
mental and bedding plants. There is the
caldium, or elephant's ear, a beautiful
plant, having leaves often four feet long
and two feet wide. Manure these
liberally and give abundance of water.
Then dahlias, which some people have a
great liking for. I admit that they are
showy, but must say they do not impress
me favorably. When we come to the state-
ly cannas, with their rich and varied foli-
age, and realize how easy they are grown,
we are sure all will agree that there is no-
thing better than a clump of cannas upon the
lawn. Gladioli are favorites of mine;
there is such a variety in their markings,
from purest white to deep scarlet. The
choicest of these gladioli—white—are
very small, the bulbs about the size of a
pigeon's egg. The common sorts produce
extremely large bulbs and are so productive
that a person buying a dozen and caring
for them properly can dig three to five
times as many at the end of one season as
he planted. These bulbs are perhaps the
most satisfactory of the summer bloomers,
for several times after I have planted them the
grounds has frozen and yet they did well.
Tuber roses, on the contrary, are tender.
To do well and blossom early they should
be started in the house. Here is one way:
Plant them in old tomato cans, without
punching any holes for drainage, set them
on the mantle over the kitchen stove, and
keep warm and wet. When well started
move to a cooler place, and in June set out
in the garden. The double variety
runs up a stem six or seven feet high,
and produces very fragrant flowers. Now there
is a dwarf sort called peace, the buds of
this are much smaller but the flowers are
equally as good.
A wonderfully shaped and spotted flower
is that produced by agrostis pavonia, or shell
flower. The summer blooming anemones,
among which are those called the amazo-
nians and jacobins, produce flowers of
marvelous coloring, but little or no wa-
ter. Johnsons, on the other hand, is
handsome with its white stripes on a red
ground and is sweet scented.
Summer blooming oxalis make the pret-
tiest of edgings for a garden. Their leaves
are so pretty marked with zones as they are,
and cut into many divisions. They are
cheap, too, and endemously prolific.
Cyclamen bulbs which have been in
bloom all winter should now be al-
lowed to rest. To do this turn the pots on
their sides in some dry place, say the
north side of a house, and only give wa-
ter once in a while. After resting, repot,
but give very little water until the leaves
are well grown and then let them have air and
water freely. The largest bulbs produce
the most flowers, but throw off no shoots.
Increase is obtained by sowing seeds.
Strange that many of our nicest plants,
the apple geranium, centaurea candidissima,
cyclamen, primroses, and others are propa-
gated chiefly and in some instances entirely
from seeds.
Delicious Indian Pudding, Steamed.
Put a quart of milk over the fire in a
double kettle, and when it boils add to it
one teaspoon of yellow meal dissolved in a
little cold milk. (This cold milk may be
taken from the quart before it is put over
the fire.) Let the milk and meal boil to-
gether well for a full hour. Then take it
off the fire, pour into a large bowl and let
it get perfectly cold. Then add three or four
well-beaten eggs a half-pound of suet finely
chopped, one teaspoon of powdered cin-
namon, a half cup of stoned raisins, one
teaspoon of Royal baking powder and a lit-
tle salt. Mix and beat well together.
Grease well a tin mould, cover tightly, and
steam in a kettle of boiling water from two
to three hours. A tin lard pail with a good
cover is an excellent thing to boil the pud-
ding in. It is a delicious pudding. It must
be eaten with the liquid white sauce, direc-
tions for which were lately given in this
column.
Ferry Made and Stocked by a Lady.
American Agriculturist.
One of the most interesting ferries I
ever saw was made and stocked by a lady.
It was along the side of a brick house in a
city, in the underground of which there
were on the first and second floors, and
afforded a dead wall six feet or more
high. I am not quite right in saying that
she "made" it, for it grew under her hands.
She was fond of driving about in the coun-
try, and did not care what Mrs. Grundy
would say. Wherever she saw a tempt-
ing stone that was not too large, it was
taken into the buggy and helped increase
the size of the rockery. In drives to the
limestone hills a few miles back of the city,
rocks were selected because certain ferns
grew upon them; sometimes a box or bag of
wooden earth came home, to go between the
stones brought at the same time. Thus there
was gradually built up a sloping rockery,
common, indeed very common soil below,
and gradually rising rocks, of various sizes,
with woods earth between, and always keep-
ing up an earth connection below. So gradu-
ally this fernery grew, and the plants as
they became established increased each
year in beauty, and I doubt not they still
live, though they no more have the loving
care of the hand that placed them there.
Some care should be exercised by those
who take up the spoils of ferns, as they vary
greatly in their habits of growth. Some
have a large stock which runs for
some distance just below the surface; this
is usually dead at the farthest extremity,
while near the above ground portion, num-
erous roots are given off, every one of
which should be saved for its whole length.

Plow Works.
S. T. Ferguson, President. W. B. Jackson, Jr., Sec'y and Treas.
ESTABLISHED 1

